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Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 39 September 29, 1962 Section 1 — News

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Soviet Cuba: Moscow is openly playing politics in the present crucial American election campaign. This is the disturbing picture drawn by foreign observers along Washington's Diplomatic Row.

The focus of the Kremlin's intervention is primarily the Cuban situation. Not only in Washington, but also in Western European capitals, it was noted that the Soviet government bitterly assailed what it called "bellicose reactionary elements in Congress and the press" for demanding US military intervention in Cuba or a blockade of the island. In the same breath, the Kremlin threatened World War III if we took such courses.

Foreign diplomats in the Nation's Capital point out that this warning was actually bluster, without credibility, because the Caribbean is one of the least likely places Russia wants to fight the US. The obvious motive for such Kremlin talk is that Khrushchev wants to help the Kennedy Administration silence its critics—both Democrats and Republicans—who assail the JFK do-nothing-on-Cuba policy. As if to make it easier for the White House, Khrushchev says he will postpone action on Berlin until after the elections.

One of Kennedy's chief aides last week took the cue. Chester Bowles, special adviser to the President on foreign affairs, echoed the Soviet attack on "bellicose" critics of the President's policy in a Pittsburgh address. He told a Hadassah convention there that a "hot-headed" minority of "extremists" in the US seeks to get the country into war. Bowles, it is noted, was one of the chief advisers to Kennedy who persuaded the President at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba not to give air power to the anti-Castro Cuban invaders, thereby causing the fiasco.

It is believed on Capitol Hill that the Bowles statement is the opening gun in a White House "peace policy" barrage for the election campaign. Another theme may be a proposal that the US abandon Guantanamo, our naval base on the island, possibly on the grounds that friction between US forces there and surrounding Castroites might trigger hositilities; that anyway the base is no longer of strategic importance to the US. Kennedy may demand election of congressmen and senators who will not be "bellicose," claiming that chances of war with the Soviet Union will thus be reduced.

How are our friends in Western Europe regarding this US policy toward Cuba? *U.S. News & World Report* says: "People abroad—in Europe and Latin America—are saying that no great nation has fallen in power and standing so far and so fast."

Constantine Brown, foreign correspondent of the Washington *Evening Star*, reports from Rome: "The defensive position of the Administration on Cuba has lowered the prestige of the United States and further lessened European confidence in President Kennedy's foreign policies." From Bonn and Paris come reports that the West European man-in-the-street is asking: "If Americans will not fight for preservation of their own security in the Caribbean, how can we expect them to put up a stiff front over Berlin?"

Capitol Camera: From Capitol Hill, Edward M. "Ted" Kennedy's victory last week in Massachusetts appears to foreshadow even greater criticism in the rest of the country of the danger of a "dynasty," with repercussions at the polls in November. Some observers believe the dynasty will move again, perhaps in Illinois where JFK's brother-in-law Sargent Shriver may seek a House seat two years from now.

• *The Texas State Republicans last week adopted a resolution urging Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.) to seek the Presidency in* 1964, *in a roaring, stamping convention which, in size as well as enthusiasm, outranked the concurrent Democratic State Convention.*

• Despite passage of the $900 million emergency public works authorization bill, Congress must still appropriate money for Kennedy to spend. Members of the House Appropriations Committee are reported to be in a dollar-cutting mood and may yet block or reduce this $900 million Democratic election "slush fund." While the Administration claims this pump-priming measure can reduce unemployment, Scripps-Howard's Washington news bureau chief, Lyle Wilson, says the spending is likely to

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turn into an "expensive bust." He points out that while Roosevelt continued to spend to get us out of the depression, unemployment in 1938 was only slightly under what it was in the depth of the depression in 1933.

• *Defying Administration pressures, the House last week cut the President's foreign aid request by a record* $1.1 *billion; then, sent it to the Senate with an amendment (opposed by the Administration) which would deny American funds to any nation which gives aid or whose ships carry cargoes to Cuba. While the Administration is working feverishly to restore the cuts in the Senate, mounting grass-roots mail against the foreign aid boondoggle may keep the Senators from capitulating to the White House.*

• As a result of political pressures arising from Cuban refugees in Florida, Democratic candidates in the Sunshine State have suddenly found merit in calling for bold action against Castro. Recently, House Foreign Affairs Committee member Dante Fascell (D.) called for action against Cuba. Jay McGlon, his GOP opponent in the 4th District, points out that in 1959 Fascell inserted into the *Congressional Record* an article which Fascell described as the "best course" for the US to follow toward Cuba. The article said: "We have no right to meddle in Cuba's internal affairs . . ." McGlon says it's "strange" that Fascell feels something should be done now just two months before election.

• *Senator J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.) continues to play it cautiously in his tough election campaign for a fourth term in the Senate against Dr. Kenneth Jones, a disaffected Democrat turned Republican. Fulbright, who forthrightly opposed any Cuban invasion attempt last April, has remained strangely silent regarding the recent massive Soviet shipment of men and material to Cuba. Political observers say the Arkansan, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is tiptoeing around this new Caribbean crisis because he doesn't want to arouse rising conservative sentiment in the Razorback State. Fulbright, it is believed, is not unmindful of the fact that Arkansas Republicans have fielded more candidates for state and local office than in any election since Reconstruction.*

Farm Subsidy Wins: Under heavy pressure on the floor, the House, by a vote of 202 to 197, jammed through the so-called compromise farm subsidy bill last week against the will of the farmers.

The bill which emerged from the House-Senate conference committee had been labeled by even the liberal Washington *Post* as legislation that "not only constitutes an innovation in the three-billion-dollar-a-year farm subsidy program; it is a shrewd political gambit calculated to draw votes from both the South and Midwest."

Moreover, it was a bald violation of legislative procedure. The direct-payment-to-farmer feature—a Freeman version of the Brannan Plan—had not been included in either the Senate- or House-passed versions the conferees were supposed to reconcile. Thus, without hearings before proper committees, the New Frontier leaders bulled through a piece of legislation which embodied parts of the Brannan plan Congress rejected years ago. The public had been allowed to see a glimpse of the current version for just three days.

The conservative American Farm Bureau Federation, the country's largest farm organization, called the new proposal "worse than the original bill defeated by the House earlier." All observers agree that it is effectively the plan devised by the far-left Farmers Union.

The legislation provides 18 cent per bushel direct government payments to wheat and corn growers *above* the high price supports in the plan. Moreover, wheat and corn crops are already in surplus. In addition, direct federal payments to producers are included for land taken out of production.

Included also is a complicated multiple price scheme for wheat, which is in effect a bread tax. This will be in addition to the other subsidies the consumer will have to pay for in taxes.

But no estimate of the total gigantic cost of this bare-faced raid on the taxpayer's pocketbook is available. However, the average government direct payment to Iowa corn growers, for instance, will run about $99 per acre and $43 per acre for the average Kansas wheat grower, in addition to the high price support—according to the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Labor Payoff: Just two months prior to the election the President, it is noticed, has taken additional measures to butter up big labor, the backbone of the Democratic party.

JFK turned the screws on the aerospace industry last week in order to compel four major companies to accept a special pro-union mediation board's recommendations. If these recommendations are adopted by the companies involved, this action would be the first major step toward imposing compulsory union membership on employes of an industry which has been historically open shop. In his press conference, the President endorsed the board's findings and issued a thinly veiled threat to the companies by claiming the public would know whom to blame if the recommendations were not adopted. (Two companies have already yielded to JFK's threats and will hold employe elections on the union shop issue.)

As the Kennedy-supporting New York *Times* pointed out in a stinging editorial, however, the President took an entirely different approach when he was asked about the Telegraphers Union strike against Chicago and North Western Railway. In this case, the President refused to support a special mediation board's recommendations on work rules and featherbedding favored by the Railway management but rejected by the unions. Instead, Kennedy said he hoped both sides would make "sufficient concessions."

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Said the *Times*: "The board the President is supporting in the aerospace industry was created outside Taft-Hartley, without any specific legislative authority. The board he is ignoring in the North Western strike represented the final step in the exhaustive machinery of the Railway Labor Act. Mr. Kennedy will have to exhibit more consistency if the nation is to be convinced that his sole yardstick in such matters is the public welfare."

Naval Blockade of Cuba: Among the voices raised in favor of a sea blockade of the island is that of General A. C. Wedemeyer, World War II commander of the China theater, now retired. He says: "We must energize our Monroe Doctrine immediately. The longer we wait while the Soviets pour men and arms into Cuba, the more difficult it will be later when inevitably we must eradicate this Soviet threat on our doorstep. As the first, preliminary step, we must set up and enforce a firm naval blockade of the island so that the Red military threat shall not gain additional strength.

"Of course we will not impede peaceful, commercial trade with the people of Cuba. Naturally, we should seek to enlist the Organization of American States (OAS) to join in this blockade; but if they temporize or fail to act immediately, we should inform all other nations sympathetic with our aims of this course; and if they fail to understand the urgency, we should proceed to establish the blockade anyway—to block the spread of communism in this hemisphere."

• The acting dean of the diplomatic corps in the Capital, Peruvian Ambassador Fernando Berckemeyer, has said that it could be "presumed" most Latin American nations would support blockade action. The Monroe Doctrine, said Berckemeyer, "is still an instrument very much in the hearts of the Republics of the South."

California: In the closing weeks of the gubernatorial campaign in California, former Vice President Richard Nixon has taken off the kid gloves and begun to sock at the state Democratic Administration's "soft-on-communism" policy. That the former Vice President has drawn blood was evidenced by the howls of anguished West Coast Democrats which could be heard clear across the country and were duly recorded in the editorials of the liberal New York *Post*.

While the Democrats were accusing Nixon of playing dirty pool, Nixon underscored the fact that Governor Edmund G. "Pat" Brown has not produced "one piece of anti-Communist legislation in the last four years," despite a recent revival of communism reported by a State Senate committee and the May, 1960, Red-inspired riots against the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Meanwhile, the Democrats haven't done much to erase the impression they are soft on Reds:

• At a recent State Central Committee meeting, the Democrats refused to adopt a resolution to deny membership in any of the local Democratic organizations to Communists, although Democrats themselves openly admitted at the meeting that numerous Communists had infiltrated their ranks in recent years.

• Attorney General Stanley Mosk, Brown's myopic chief law enforcer, recently stated that not communism but America's Right wing had "become more dangerous than any movement in modern times."

• Richard Richards, running against Thomas Kuchel for Senator, recently was accused by respected Assemblyman Charles Conrad (R.) of sabotaging a Joint Senate-Assembly resolution commending President Kennedy for resuming atmospheric testing.

Broyhill Brawl: President Kennedy left himself wide open for criticism in his recent press conference when he tabbed Virginia's Republican Representative Joel Broyhill as a man about whom he has never read so much and seen "less legislative results." Kennedy's outburst was prompted by a reporter's question about Broyhill's earlier attack on Press Secretary Pierre Salinger for campaigning against him.

Kennedy's remarks, however, did not sit well with many members of Congress. Lawmaker Charles Gubser (R.-Calif.) accused Kennedy of misusing his office to make a personal attack on Broyhill.

Others feel that Kennedy is no one to make remarks. As Broyhill noted, Congress passed six times as many Broyhill-sponsored bills as it did bills sponsored by Kennedy when he was in the House. On attendance, said the Virginian, he has a record of 95 per cent. In contrast, Kennedy, during his three terms in the House, was absent on 217 of 619 roll-call votes—35 per cent of them.

Moreover, in 1960 there were 207 votes in the Senate and John F. Kennedy missed 135 or two-thirds of them.

UN Bond Issue: How saleable are the UN bonds? To try to find out, Representative H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) offered this amendment in the United Nations bond debate in the House: "Provided further, that Members of the Congress who vote affirmatively for the bill and thereby express their satisfaction therewith shall be invited and encouraged to invest not less than $1000 each in United Nations bonds and shall be reimbursed under the terms and conditions set forth in section 3 for reimbursement of the United States government."

P.S. The chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Thomas Morgan (D.-Pa.), quickly called it out of order. He was upheld by Speaker John McCormack.

P.P.S. No congressman voting for the UN bond issue supported Gross's amendment.

THE REV. JOSEPH R. FLOWER, District Superintendent, New York District of the Assembly of God, Syracuse, New York: "HUMAN EVENTS provides an intellectual and refreshing approach to the political and economic problems of our day."

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Defensive or Offensive? Hanson W. Baldwin, the senior military editor of the New York *Times*, has (September 14) stepped into the raging debate over whether the Soviet military build-up of Cuba is defensive or offensive. In his sober and well-informed judgment, the Soviets have given Cuba a demonstrable offensive capability.

". . . nearly any weapons, as many debates at world disarmament conferences have stressed," says Baldwin, "can be used offensively. And Cuba has long had and has now greatly strengthened her capability of exporting subversion, of sending small groups of well-armed men to neighboring islands or countries to act as guerrilla cadres, to stimulate . . . what Mr. Khrushchev has called 'wars of national liberation.'"

Castro's aircraft can reach Florida and nearby Caribbean islands, notes Baldwin, and the new weapons will "tend to neutralize . . . the United States Naval Base at Guantanamo and they will make a close air and sea patrol of the Cuban coast more hazardous . . .

"This, in turn, means that flexibility of action and the choice of alternative policies in dealing with Cuba are being progressively limited for the United States."

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The Blauvelt Genealogy Story

Finally the rumors about President John Kennedy's alleged first marriage have come out into the open.

The known facts—especially those contained in a New York *Times* story of September 18—suggests that the "first marriage will be the subject of discussion for a long time."

The question as to whether Jacqueline Kennedy is the President's first or second wife has been the subject of gossip in Washington for a year and a half. Every metropolitan newspaper with a Washington bureau has made its own investigation and found no substantiating facts. The question was first raised by a book called *The Blauvelt Family Genealogy* published in 1957.

The Blauvelt Family Genealogy contains the following paragraphs:

"(12,427) DURIE (Kerr) MALCOM[sic], (Isabel O. Cooper,11,304). We have no birth date. She was born Kerr, but took the name of her stepfather. She first married Firmin [sic] Desloge, IV. They were divorced. Durie then married F. John Bersbach. They were divorced, and she married, third, John F. Kennedy, son of Joseph P. Kennedy, one time Ambassador to England. There were no children of the second or third marriages.

"The only child of Firmin [sic] V. Desloge and Durie (Kerr), Malcom [sic] (12,427), was:

"12,642, Durie born——,——,——."

The Sunday magazine *Parade* was the first major publication to mention the story. It printed on September 2 in its question-and-answer column on its second page the following:

"Q. I have received in the mail alleged photostats of a Louis Blauvelt family genealogy. These photostats from the Blauvelt family book allegedly prove that President John F. Kennedy was once married to a much-married Durie Malcom. Once and for all, will someone please tell me and the American public the truth?—F. P., Palm Beach, Fla.

"A. The genealogical item in question has three errors: 1) Miss Malcolm's first two marriages are listed backwards; 2) Despite the fact that the book was published in 1956, it makes no mention of the fact that Miss Malcolm has been married since 1947 to Mr. Thomas Shevlin of Palm Beach, Fla., and 3) Miss Malcolm was never married to John F. Kennedy."

The dates of Durie Malcolm's marriages are as follows: On April 3, 1937, she married F. John Bersbach at Lake Forest, Illinois. They were divorced July 15, 1938.

Less than six months later—on January 2, 1939—she married Firman Desloge, IV, at Palm Beach. They were divorced January 24, 1947.

Again, less than six months later—on July 11, 1947—she married Thomas Shevlin, Jr., at Fort Lee, New Jersey. They are still married and live in Palm Beach.

The rumored marriage therefore would have had to take place before April 3, 1937, or during one of the two six-months' periods. Kennedy graduated from Harvard in June, 1940; he spent his freshman year at Princeton. During the six month period in 1947 he was a member of the House of Representatives.

The most exhaustive treatment of the report has been made by the New York *Times*. Its September 18 story quoted several members of the Blauvelt family who sharply disagree about the possibility of the genealogy paragraph being fact or error. Louis L. Blauvelt who died in 1956 at the age of 82 compiled the genealogy. The New York *Times* quoted James N. Blauvelt of Chevy Chase, Maryland, who is president of the Association of Blauvelt Descendants, as saying:

"I am sure that Louis Blauvelt could not have put it into his book unless he were sure of his facts. Where he got his information I would not know."

Other quotes from the *Times* story:

Miss Elsie Gilbert, a school teacher of South Orange, New Jersey, who has been designated by the family to carry on Louis Blauvelt's work, said of the item:

"We have nothing to substantiate it, no proof at all. I don't know anything about it."

Mrs. Edward L. Harner of East Orange, one of the editorial assistants on the book, told one investigator:

"A letter was written to the White House saying that there was nothing to verify the entry. This was done at the White House's request. We are at a loss to know how he [Louis Blauvelt] made such a mistake."

The daughter of the author, Mrs. William Keys Smith, a teacher at Newark Academy, said to a reporter:

"It is to be considered an error. That is all I have to say. I would like to have it considered an error."

An aide of the President has checked the original files of material on which Mr. Blauvelt based his genealogy and has stated that the envelope on Durie Malcolm contains only one item mentioning John F. Kennedy—a newspaper clipping that they had been "seen" together on a date.

The White House has a statement from Mr. Blauvelt's son-in-law, William Keys Smith, who is the custodian of the historian's records, saying that this clipping is the only basis for the erroneous entry about a "marriage."

Mr. Smith, who lives in East Orange, New Jersey, reiterated today that "we haven't been able to find any documentary evidence for the entry."

He said this was "surprising" because Mr. Blauvelt was a "careful and thorough genealogist." He acknowledged that some errors had been found in the work but he asserted that most were of a "minor" nature.

Although the genealogy was not published until 1957, the Kennedy entry was made in 1947, according to Mr. Smith.

The New York *Times* quoted charges by one member of the family that another member had been "bought off." According to the *Times*, the accused denied the accusation.

Persons sending inquiries to the White House receive a one sentence reply:

"The President has been married only once—to his wife Jacqueline Kennedy."

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HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

A nickel goes a long way today. You can carry it around for weeks before you find anything you can buy with it.
—Powell River [British Columbia, Canada] News

Volume XIX, No. 39—Section II

September 29, 1962

Just Another Irate Taxpayer

From the Dallas *Morning News*

It's a rare occasion when we find ourselves siding with the tax collector, but a dispatch the other day compels us to take off our editorial hats to one of these fellows up in Montgomery County, Maryland, who had the courage to tell off a United States senator in no uncertain terms.

Alex K. Hancock, the Maryland tax man, had received a letter of protest from Senator Frank E. Moss, Utah Democrat. The Senator, who is not noted for being particularly economical about the spending of Federal tax money, complained to Hancock about a $200 increase in county taxes on his home in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Moss' complaint, which involved a purely personal matter, arrived at the tax man's office in a government-franked envelope delivered at taxpayers' expense. In a reply to the Senator with a detailed explanation of his tax situation and the reasons for the increase, Hancock appended this tart note:

"It seems ludicrous that an elected official of the legislative branch of the Federal government, which for a number of years has been engaged in the most prodigal handling of the people's money in the history of the world, should take local officials to task for high taxes."

The Communist *Worker* (August 5, 1962) continues to endorse Walter Reuther's puppet, Governor John Swainson, for re-election as governor of Michigan. Swainson, says the *Worker*, is a "young, liberal, pro-labor friend of the Negro people."

Kennedy vs. Kennedy

(From the Newsletter of Representative Noah M. Mason, Illinois Republican)

"I am concerned, and if elected President will take action to stimulate the economic growth of the United States in order to find jobs for our people and resources for national action."

—Candidate Kennedy, Commack, Long Island, November 6, 1960.

"I think it is regrettable that we have not been able to develop an economic formula which maintains the growth of our economy. If we were moving ahead at full blast today, of course, you would have full employment. . ."

—President Kennedy, July, 1962.

How LBJ Spreads Good Will

From the September 3 *The Insider's Newsletter*

Lyndon Johnson's system for getting off on those headline-making trips involves the same sort of manipulation for which he was famous in the Senate. Almost inevitable pattern is that the Vice President keeps insisting he doesn't want to go anywhere—he's too busy. But then his staff members phone State Department officials to suggest that it might just be a fine idea if the Veep did good-will work abroad.

At that point, the State people begin to take it for granted Johnson wants to go and will get his way, and so they'd better figure some "safe" place to send him—that is, a country where blunders stemming from his shortage of diplomatic experience won't cause too many repercussions. Eventually, the diplomats suggest a trip to Johnson representatives. When he gets this suggestion, Johnson plays it reluctantly until the diplomats are worked into the position of begging him to make a trip they wish he wouldn't make. This is particularly true if State is—as it usually is—pinched for travel money. The Veep's trips—which involve an *entourage*—are expensive.

JOHNSON

About Johnson's Middle East trip—the following came last week from a top Democratic Senator who knows both Johnson and Kennedy well and is friendly with both: "Lyndon had wanted to make a trip like that for a long time and the President kept turning him down. But every time he was turned down, it seems that Kennedy found that he'd lost two or three Senate votes he thought he could count on. Those were Lyndon's friends." Eventually, of course, Kennedy stopped the turndowns and, he hopes, picked up the votes.

WHY BUSINESSMEN ARE WARY—"There is an abundance of capital available for expansion and modernization, but no one will take this venture while Dr. Schlesinger is advising the President and the world that we must have a socialistic economy; and while Dr. Galbraith is advising the President that more income should be siphoned out of business profits and individual earnings and redistributed over the whole world; and the director of the budget is advising the President that there is no need to reduce spending because this wealthy nation can afford anything." **(Representative James B. Utt, California Republican)**

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57% of Welfare Recipients Ineligible

By KEN TOMLINSON

INVESTIGATING SENATORS have totaled more than $18 million paid to ineligible welfare recipients in the Nation's Capital during the past five years.

This is only one of the many stark examples of welfare abuses uncovered at recent hearings conducted by the Senate District Appropriations Subcommittee. Cheating and wholesale chiseling were found in almost every phase of the District's program.

A sampling of families receiving Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) payments showed 57 per cent were actually ineligible to receive the money.

After investigators of US Comptroller General Joseph Campbell's Government Accounting Office completed a spot check of ADC cases, DC welfare officials were forced to end payments to 134 women. In 11 of these cases, a man was found hiding in the mother's house at the time investigators called. They found men hiding under beds, in closets, in bathrooms, and running out the back door.

Typical of the more flagrant abuses uncovered by the subcommittee:

- A mother of seven children fathered by three different men concealed the birth of the seventh from the public assistance division for three years, fearing removal from relief rolls. The father of the seventh was living with the mother until the time of the investigation. She had been receiving $221 a month since May, 1957.
- A mother of four who received $154 a month in ADC benefits for more than four years was found to have been living with a man since 1947. She had represented the man as being her brother, but GAO officials actually found him to be her paramour and the father of two of her children. He was making $85 a week at the time of the discovery.
- A mother of six who had been receiving aid since December, 1960, was found living with a man she claimed to be her brother-in-law. He was actually the father of her six children. She chose to relinquish her $191 a month check rather than to submit to an investigation.
- William Galvin, investigating officer of the DC Welfare Department, testified there were 167 television sets in 155 ADC homes. Twelve of the homes had two sets.
- The random investigation of less than 250 ADC homes also turned up 136 telephones. Investigators found 38 of the phones were in a new pastel shade which cost an additional $7.50 installation charge. Eleven of the phones were "Princess" models costing $5 to install plus a $1.50 rental each month. Thirty of the "relief homes" had two telephones, and two had three each.
- In one-fourth of the ADC cases closed after investigation, mothers had arrest records ranging from stealing government checks to assault with a deadly weapon. Of the 53 husbands involved, 42 had a total of 358 arrests. Forty of the 58 paramours had a total of 247 arrests.

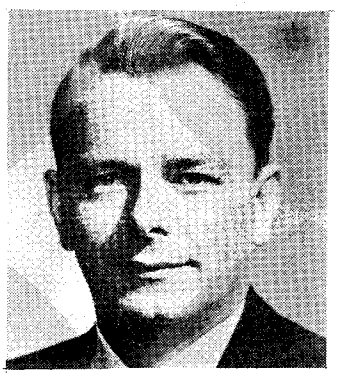
Welfare officials were forced to admit that many job-holding District residents and even jailed alcoholics had been drawing relief payments under a $1.3-million program to aid those "physically unable to work."

Subcommittee investigators completed an investigation of 21 "general welfare" cases, finding only one that merited aid. They advised closing the other 20 case files for reasons ranging from "was in and out of jail so often, it was impossible to keep up with him" to "was making $20 a day as a golf course caddy."

A more intensive investigation of "general welfare" cases was immediately ordered by the subcommittee.

Mr. Tomlinson, a HUMAN EVENTS Journalism Workshop student for the past two summers, is 18 and a freshman at Randolph-Macon College. He is from Galax, Virginia.

Subcommittee Chairman Robert Byrd (D.-W. Va.) has called for a complete three-year check of District welfare rolls. Although such a survey would cost $2.2 million, Byrd estimates it would save more than $3.5 million. Soon after the subcommittee's investigation began, welfare cases dropped from 5,392 to 4,976. This was the first decline in many years.



BYRD

Answering critics who scorned the subcommittee for depriving "little children" of food and shelter, Byrd said relief handouts to ineligibles are "not helping the child. The money goes to the whiskey needs of the mother and her paramours."

Byrd said the children would be better off out of homes where "they are kicked around by the paramour, hear vile language and dirty jokes, and aren't given the care the mother should give them.

"I would rather pay the cost of taking care of a child in an institution," he said, "rather than to see it brought up in an atmosphere that breeds rapists, robbers and murderers."

WELFARE OFFICIALS were conspicuously lacking in knowledge of the District's program during the early days of the investigation. Welfare Director Gerald M. Shea and five assistants were unable to tell senators the amount spent by the department in 1961. Shea again faltered when asked the number of public assistance cases his department handles.

At one point in the hearings, officials were forced to admit they had reached "up in the air" to arrive at one cost estimate in a proposed job-training program.

The Senate probers found the DC public assistance division ledger carries overpayments totaling $239,923, of which only $160,380 is considered collectable.

The investigation resulted in discovery of a recipient who collected $8,209 in overpayments in a three-year period during which he had been employed full time. An official of the DC Welfare Department said an "attempt" would be made to collect the overpayment, but Bernard W. Scholz, head of the public assistance division, told senators that nothing can be done to force repayment.

Scholz was held responsible by the subcommittee for many of the shortcomings of the Capital's welfare administration. Cases have grown from 2,357 to 5,590 since he became head of the public assistance division in 1956.

Scholz, however, placed the blame on the shortage of properly-trained welfare investigators. "We have second- and third-generation recipients who know our procedures better than we do and are able to fool our investigators," he testified.

Many observers feel that the nationwide examination of local relief rolls recently ordered by Federal officials will uncover similar scandals throughout the country. At stake is a great amount of money. The Federal government spends $850 million annually for the Aid to Dependent Children program alone, and other welfare programs are also costly. These appropriations are supplemented by each of the 50 states and individual counties or other local subdivisions.

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Next: Rural Renewal?

From the Tulsa *Tribune*

Urban renewal is now an established fact of life. And so it is no surprise, now, to find "rural renewal" on the agenda for Congress. Representative Thomas F. Johnson (D.-Md.) has introduced a bill to create a rural renewal commission.

The commission would be charged with (1) encouraging an "orderly diminution" in the number of farmers; (2) halting the exodus of rural folks to the already-overcrowded cities; (3) repairing, rebuilding or replacing homes, business buildings and other property which have deteriorated because of depressed rural conditions.

Additionally, the commission would consider requiring part of each defense contract to be undertaken in rural areas, so our defense plants wouldn't all be wiped out in a nuclear attack.

Finally, the commission would consider establishing a "vocational training program" in the nine counties of Maryland which, by happy coincidence, comprise Congressman Johnson's entire district.

It's quite a dream. But there is a mighty population migration under way in this land. And no commission in our experience has the power to control or halt the inevitable economic forces that generate the movement. Does Congressman Johnson really think his commission can stand before the tide of change and command it to stay, like King Canute commanding the waves?

Handing out subsidies for worn-out buildings and props for tired businesses is not going to change the harsh and inevitable economic facts of life. It is merely going to add another big government bureau, and splatter more red ink on the Federal budget

Tax cut, anyone?

It's a Federal Fitness Case

By Jack Case in The Bismarck [N. D.] *Tribune*

News reports described President Kennedy as being alarmed by "frightening statistics" on the physical fitness of our nation's school children.

The President based his statement on reports from Bud Wilkinson, Oklahoma football coach and national consultant on physical fitness, who listed surveys made in North Dakota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Georgia and Pennsylvania.

This intrigued Richard Klein, director of secondary education in North Dakota, who wondered which North Dakota schools were included in the survey.

He learned the information about this state was based entirely on tests conducted at Belcourt, an Indian school operated, not by a local school district, but by the same Federal government which is criticizing physical conditions.

AND ICE FOR ESKIMOS—"Another example of the need for a close watch on the budget was the State Department's proposal to spend $400,000 on television sets for residents of African villages which have no electricity and no TV stations. One of my colleagues suggests that 'one of the best things we can do for these people is shield them from television.' " (Representative Hastings Keith, Massachusetts Republican)

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The Price of Political Apathy

From the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*

"It was all our fault. We never cared about politics and whom to vote for until it was too late.

"We were too interested in our own affairs to bother about understanding politics."

(From an interview by *Plain Dealer* reporter Harry Stainer with five Cuban refugee doctors now serving at Marymount Hospital.)

ANTI-FEATHERBEDDING—"In Hamburg I saw a British-made packaging machine which enables seven men to do the work previously done by 14, and which is not used in the United Kingdom because the unions insist on featherbedding. When I asked a German union leader why the unions did not object to this machine, he said, 'Why should we? The money that it saves helps to provide higher wages all round.'" (Jossleyn Hennessy in the London Statist)

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Meddlesome Bobby

By WALTER TROHAN

On July 20, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy told the school for Democratic congressional candidates in Washington: "I'm not going to participate in this campaign. The President of the United States has taken me out of politics because of the kind of work I'm doing."

Bobby's alleged withdrawal from politics is good for a laugh in any Washington dinner party. Bobby can't keep his hands out of anything—from pushing guests into swimming pools fully clothed to nuclear tests in Nevada. He has toured the world and written a book about it. He has turned up so often in so many places on the New Frontier as to win the title of prime minister of anything and everything, which would include politics.

KENNEDY

In concern over the Administration's failure to get much of its program out of Congress, the showing of Bobby as attorney general has been forgotten. While he boasts of progress on civil rights, delinquency, anti-trust action and miscellaneous accomplishments, these have not been above the customary pace in the Justice Department.

Bobby has twice indicted his main target, James Hoffa, head of the Teamsters Union, but after 19 months he doesn't even have his arch foe perspiring. However, Bobby is charging in all directions, so he may knock over a windmill or two.

Moley's Idea of a Conservative

Columnist Raymond Moley offered this definition of a conservative in a recent column:

"The conservative puts his faith in free men, unfettered, so far as is practicable, by state authority. He recognizes the human fallibility of man, but he believes he must learn through his errors. On the other hand, the 'liberal' has no faith at all in the individual, but believes he must be subjected to the tyranny of an official elite. The conservative abhors violence and extremism. He believes neither in sudden salvation nor in instant damnation. His objective is progress by remedies for present problems achieved within the guidelines of successfully proved constitutional traditions. In achieving progress when confronted by a governing majority dedicated to 'liberalism,' he believes in keeping things from getting worse.

"Finally, he recognizes that to win a majority capable of reshaping national and state policies, he must work through the two-party system—an institution created in Anglo-American life by the great constitutionalists of the past. It is an institution which has been preserved in Britain and the United States while other nations in the Western world have been destroyed by their multiple-party misgovernment. Their experience has shown that many parties end with one party, and a one-party system ends in a one-man system."

The following is an observation of the publisher of the South Carolina *Tribune:* "The ant's a lucky fellow. No government takes his savings and distributes them among the grasshoppers."

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Section Three
September 29, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

'Honey Fitz' and JFK

Myth vs. Fact in the Kennedy Saga

"For the greatest enemy of the truth is very often not the lie—deliberate, contrived and dishonest—but the myth—persistent, persuasive and unrealistic."

—John Fitzgerald Kennedy, June 11, 1962, at Yale University.

MYTH

JOHN F. KENNEDY WAS EXPOSED TO PUBLIC LIFE EARLY, WHEN HE USED TO VISIT HIS GRANDFATHER IN THE BOSTON MAYOR'S OFFICE...
KENNEDY LEARNED MUCH ABOUT LIFE, GOVERNMENT AND STATESMANSHIP IN LONG CONVERSATIONS WITH HIS GRAND-FATHER...

FACT

These two cartoon panels illustrate how the "Honey Fitz" myth is perpetuated. They are from the multi-colored Kennedy comic book, 2.5 million copies of which have been distributed around the world by the United States Information Agency. "Honey Fitz" served as mayor of Boston in 1906-07 and 1910-14—leaving office THREEYEARS BEFORE John Fitzgerald Kennedy was born. Just how much JFK learned of statesmanship from his maternal grandfather "is debatable," author William Schulz notes. "Honey Fitz" was one of the few men in history who was expelled from the US House of Representatives. (Details inside.)

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'Honey Fitz': Mayor of Boston

By WILLIAM SCHULZ

THERE HAS in recent years developed a new and fascinating myth—the myth of John Francis Fitzgerald, the lovable old "Honey Fitz" of New England political history.

James MacGregor Burns helped create that myth in his campaign biography of John F. Kennedy: "One of Jack's earliest memories is touring the wards with his grandfather when Fitz was running for governor in 1922."

Candidate Jack helped the myth along with persistent references to his political mentor and named the Presidential yacht "Honey Fitz" soon after he took office.

There is now the comic book saga of the young man who overcame "high odds" to win the Presidency of the United States and leadership of the free world. Distributed by the United States Information Agency in 12 languages and 60 countries, it is the story of a young lad who learned the art of government from his beloved grandfather.

More than two million people around the world have seen the comic book sketches of John F. Kennedy at the knee of Honey Fitz, learning much of "life, government and statesmanship."

It is historical fact that John F. Kennedy learned much of life and government from Honey Fitz. As for statesmanship, that is debatable.

For John F. Fitzgerald was a consummate politician whose political career began before the turn of the century and stretched into the middle 1940's. He served three terms in Congress between 1895 and 1901. It was Honey Fitz who early learned the secret of political success: to promise all things to all men.

Relates historian John Henry Cutler in his excellent biography*—a friendly one—of the Boston leader: "In his campaign to make himself the next mayor of Boston in 1906, Fitzgerald promised his followers everything but beer in park fountains. One story had him dangling the same job in front of 16 supporters. He would build playgrounds, bathhouses, libraries—even churches, he told newly-arrived immigrants in Ward Six."

SO HONEY FITZ won election and what followed was raucous by even the rough-and-tumble standards of Boston politics. A valued ally in that campaign was a saloonkeeper who had been expelled from the State Legislature for election fraud. Mayor Fitzgerald named him superintendent of streets.

Author Cutler reports that under the man's direction, the streets were dirty and ill-kept. "Worse still, this official hired extra men who did little work. Louis Brandeis denounced them as members of the 'huge leisure class employed by the Street Department.' "

Rules and regulations did not faze Honey Fitz. When the State Civil Service Commission ruled the Mayor could not hire and fire deputy superintendents, Honey Fitz reacted with characteristic imagination. He discovered the Street Department was too big an enterprise for one to handle and appointed six men to run the show.

Appointment of an undertaker as head of the Department of Supply surprised few. The appointee—empowered to purchase all materials for the administration—was questioned by an investigative body:

Q.—Did you know anything about the purchase of coal?
A.—Not a thing.
Q.—Did you know how to test it?
A.—No.
Q.—Did you know whether a test could be made?
A.—No.
Q.—Did you ever see a bill of lading?
A.—No.

In two years of Honey Fitz' enlightened rule, Boston is said to have lost $200,000 to a single coal dealer, who fled the state when an investigation was finally launched.

Historian Cutler has carefully researched the administration of Honey Fitz.

The superintendent of sewers was a whitewasher who had delivered all-important votes. A pubkeeper displaced a physician on the Board of Health.

The wire commissioner ran a saloon. So did the superintendent of public buildings.

The Rev. W. H. Bustard, a Baptist minister from Roxbury, scornfully commented that an appropriate slogan for the city might well be "Boston for the Bosses and Boozers."

"Our present Mayor," he said, "has the distinction of appointing more saloonkeepers and bartenders to public office than any previous mayor."

Before Honey Fitz, there was no city dermatologist, a $4,000-a-year post filled by the son of Ward Six's long-time Democratic leader. Five local politicians became public veterinarians. Bartenders and undertakers were among the 11 new deputy tax collectors.

Honey Fitz obtained hard-to-get liquor licenses for three of his brothers. Brother Jim owned the Alfred Tap and Bunker Hill House. He was a loyal Democrat who was to be appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt many years later as supervisor of industrial alcohol and intoxicating liquors for all New England.

Another brother was Mike, a policeman paid $1,100 a year to deliver the daily traffic report from the Warren Avenue Bridge to City Hall, a service, says Cutler, that could have more conveniently been handled by the US mails. Michael came to be known as the "Human Postage Stamp."

Reformers uncovered vast corruption in Honey Fitz' Department of Weights and Measures. Officials of the department—which had prosecuted only one case in four years—took payoffs from cobblestone peddlers and industrial tycoons. Said muckraker Lincoln Steffans:

"Beginning at the bottom, where peddlers are allowed to use short weights because of political pull, laborers and clerks are given jobs for political reasons, coming up to contracts by city officials to themselves, it extends to the public service corporation, which uses city officials to do its private work, and up finally into the region of big business."

* *Honey Fitz*, by John Henry Cutler, Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis-New York, 1962, $5.95.

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MAYOR FITZGERALD published a small weekly called *The Republic*. Despite its puny circulation among less than 4,000 low-income Irish-Americans, the paper somehow received thousands of dollars in advertising revenue from major corporations that did business with the city.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company bought *Republic* pages to advertise $40 million worth of convertible, 4 per cent bonds. Even the Boston Elevated took ads. So did the Edison Electric Illumination Company and the New England Gas & Coke Company.

In the first 78 issues after Honey Fitz' election, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company ran 50 advertisements, 16 of them full-pagers. Honey Fitz not-so-subtly told one major advertiser:

"Sixty per cent of the shoppers of Boston are Catholic and my paper is the only effective medium for reaching them. Besides, if you should want anything in the Massachusetts Legislature or at City Hall, I can get it for you."

The Republic, bought by Honey Fitz for $500, was soon making a profit of $25,000 a year.

Midway into Honey Fitz' first administration, the stench of corruption became too much for some. The city paid exorbitant sums for swamp land on the pretext it was to be used for playgrounds. It was said to have paid for both sides of a shipment of paving blocks. A specially-constituted Finance Commission, set up to investigate city government, uncovered conspiracy by an administration official and a building contractor to defraud the city of $13,000.

Honey Fitz was called to testify. Following his appearance, the District Attorney of Suffolk County, Arthur Hill, declared:

"There is just one thing I want to say about that testimony, and that is that it was not honest testimony, and that when he came here he did not come here with the purpose of telling the truth to the jury, and that his object was to throw the government's case, because he probably thinks we rely on him."

The defendants were convicted, nevertheless, and sentenced to prison. Boston's chief executive was subsequently turned out of office. "MAYOR'S MACHINE IS TORN TO SHREDS," said the headlines.

Two years later, in 1910, Honey Fitz bounced back. Cleverly invoking the religious issue against his non-Catholic opponent—a tactic called "slimy" by even an official of the National Irish League—Honey Fitz was elected mayor once again.

Two years after that, reformers came close to unseating him in a recall election. Honey Fitz had not changed. He left office in 1914.

By 1918, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald tired of Boston politics and hankered for Washington. Two years earlier he had lost a race for the US Senate to the first Henry Cabot Lodge. Honey Fitz hooked up with Martin Lomasney, the Boss Tweed of his day, and challenged the incumbent congressman, Democrat Peter F. Tague.

A solid majority in Lomasney's 5th Ward gave Honey Fitz primary victory by 50 votes. The battle was not over; Tague decided to oppose Fitzgerald in the general election. Following that contest, members of the House Committee on Elections journeyed from Washington for an investigation. Its report No. 375, issued October 13, 1919, tells this tale:

For the convenience of voters, Tague had printed up gummed stickers bearing his name to be pasted upon the ballot. On election day, dozens of "Tague workers" stood at the polls to distribute the Tague stickers. Peter Tague was to discover later that they were Fitzgerald's men, not his. An aide to Fitzgerald —reported the House committee—"had caused to be prepared and distributed stickers with no gum attached, in order that persons seeking to vote for Tague would be thwarted in this by the falling off of the sticker after the ballot had been deposited in the box."

John F. Fitzgerald was declared the victor by 238 votes. Congressman Tague protested. He cited the use of mattress voters—brought in from other districts—by Fitzgerald and Lomasney.

Said the committee:

> Your committee finds and reports that Mr. Lomasney is the political boss of the 5th Ward; he is nominally a Democrat but that when it suits his personal ends he has no hesitancy in wielding his power to encompass the defeat of Democratic candidates; that he and his lieutenants work through an organization located in the 5th Ward, known as the Hendricks Club; that he has built up his power through a number of years largely by means of the fraudulent votes of the liquor dealers, bartenders and city job-holders illegally registered in his ward and the padded returns of alleged residents in the cheap lodging houses. Lomasney admits that he used the full powers of his organization and resources to defeat contestant.

MYTH

THE KENNEDY FAMILY HAD A LONG POLITICAL HERITAGE. JOHN'S GRANDFATHER ON HIS MOTHER'S SIDE ONCE SERVED AS MAYOR OF BOSTON AND LATER AS A U.S. CONGRESSMAN. HIS PATERNAL GRANDFATHER HAD SERVED IN THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE SENATE...

FACT

The USIA's Kennedy comic book errs again. "Honey Fitz" served three full terms in the US House before he was Mayor of Boston. He was expelled from office in 1919 when a House committee on elections decided he was NOT the legal winner of what would have been a fourth term—a whole chapter in family history Kennedy partisans would like to forget.

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As an example of the methods employed, your committee refers to the fact that at the primary election, the names of a number of young men who were absent from Boston were voted upon, among them being the son of the president of the Hendricks Club and the son of the secretary of that organization. In each case where the name of the son was thus fraudulently voted on, the father was in charge of and present at the polling place at which such vote was cast.

Committee voters decided to throw out all votes cast in three of the most fraudulent precincts:

Your committee finds that the contestant, Peter F. Tague, on the face of the returns . . . received a plurality of 316 votes over the contestee, John F. Fitzgerald. Giving effect to the revision of the count of ballots, your committee finds that contestant had a plurality of 525.

For the reasons assigned, your committee recommends to the House the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That John F. Fitzgerald was not elected a member of the House of Representatives from the 10th Congressional District of the State of Massachusetts and is not entitled to retain a seat herein.

2. That Peter F. Tague was duly elected a member of the House of Representatives from the 10th Congressional District of the State of Massachusetts and is entitled to a seat therein.

The House then voted to unseat Honey Fitz. He returned to Boston, maintaining that better men than he had been bounced from Congress. He ran twice for governor and lost both times and settled down to watch his grandchildren grow.

THE APPLE of his eye was a tall, slender young man renowned for bravery on the high seas during World War II. It was Honey Fitz who masterminded John F. Kennedy's first campaign for Congress in 1946.

With Honey Fitz in this fight was Joe Kane, a veteran Boston politician who, ironically, had engineered the coup that unseated Congressman Fitzgerald in 1919. It was Kane who taught Kennedy that "in politics you have no friends, only co-conspirators." (Later Jack was to give this a Harvard touch: "In politics you have no friends, only allies.")

Running Jack's campaign in East Cambridge was brother Bobby. He was assisted by Torbert H. Macdonald, a one-time Harvard roommate of Jack's who now serves in Congress, and LeMoyne Billings, a long time friend whose advertising firm was awarded government-operated General Aniline Corporation's advertising account after Jack won the Presidency. General Aniline is a World War II German asset still run by the US government.

But Bobby Kennedy and Torby Macdonald and LeMoyne Billings were not enough in a dog-eat-dog Boston campaign. "It takes three things to win," said Joe Kane. "The first is money and the second is money and the third is money."

Kane utilized all three ingredients. With Joe Kane and John F. Fitzgerald and the family fortune in his corner, John F. Kennedy won election. Historian Cutler recounts an election-night celebration, when Billy Sullivan, an old war horse of Boston politics, approached Honey Fitz and patted the grizzled pro on his back.

"Congratulations, John F.," he said. "Some day that young man will be governor of the Commonwealth."

"Governor?" Honey Fitz smiled. "Some day that young man will be President of the United States."

The rest is history, told—more or less—in the multicolored pages of the Kennedy comic book, the story of an idealistic young man who learned everything he knows at the knee of his statesman grandfather.

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'Honey Fitz'

The Influence of John F. Fitzgerald

IT WAS ENTIRELY FITTING that old "Honey Fitz" Fitzgerald should dance a jig on a table and sing *Sweet Adeline* that night in 1946 when his grandson, Jack Kennedy, won the Democratic primary which assured him a seat in the US House of Representatives.

Grandfather Pat Kennedy, the saloonkeeper who became a ward leader, died in 1929; but Grandfather Fitzgerald was still going strong and continued to do so until he died at the age of eighty-seven.

"He [Jack] won the Democratic nomination in a safe district, one of Boston's poorest and shabbiest, partly because he was a handsome, presentable young man, but mostly because his father and grandfather were locally famous," wrote William V. Shannon, political columnist of the liberal New York *Post*.

"Honey Fitz" intervened directly in Jack's first campaign for election. Appalled by the Ivy League tinge of Jack's first campaign headquarters in the Bellevue Hotel, he brought into the camp some older and wiser politicians. On the advice of "Honey Fitz," Joe Kennedy, following matters from Cape Cod, brought to Jack's staff as campaign manager Francis X. Morrisey, now a Boston judge who had been secretary to former Mayor and Governor Maurice Tobin.

* * *

Jack has patterned his politics on the "Honey Fitz" charm method, his use of a personalized machine, and his getting on every side of every question, if possible, and thus dominating affairs.

After the Kennedy Administration's first 100 days, in fact, one cynical reporter, recognizing the heritage, described the President by saying, "Honey Chile is a confused young man in a terrible hurry."

Grandfather Fitzgerald's chief political opponent, James Michael Curley, in his autobiography, *I'd Do It Again*, recounts how, while conducting a class in the fundamentals of American history at the Tammany Club at Roxbury, he asked questions.

Who made the laws of this nation? was the first question.

"John F. Fitzgerald," answered a student.

The next question involved the source of laws in Massachusetts.

"John F. Fitzgerald," was the reply.

"Who is President of the United States?" Curley asked.

"John F. Fitzgerald."

This was personalized politics in Boston.

—From *America: Listen!* by Frank L. Kluckhohn (Monarch Books, Derby, Connecticut, 1961, 75 cents).

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Section Four
September 29, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
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What Is Our Cuba Policy?

By SENATOR JOHN G. TOWER (R.-Texas)

I AM PREPARED to support the President's foreign and military policy if it serves US needs. I am just truly perplexed, like many Americans, as to what that policy is.

Russian tanks, rockets, military planes and high-velocity artillery have been brought into Cuba. They could be employed to try to neutralize our Guantanamo naval base there. They threaten the entire United States east of the Mississippi. Pads for light rockets have already been built in Cuba by Russian and Chinese Red technicians. I am reliably informed that launching pads for medium rockets with a 1,500-mile-plus range can be built in under four days.

TOWER

And it has been announced that the Russians have PT boats based on Cuba with rockets capable of firing 15 to 18 miles. I have only heard of one PT boat in history sunk by a major enemy fleet unit. What is to keep these PT boats from slipping in to hit either Guantanamo or Miami?

Yet we have not invoked the Monroe Doctrine, or even the latest variants thereof. And apparently the US Marines and the US Army divisions have been mislaid. Every time a crisis arises our Reserves are yanked out of their civilian lives. The last time this happened, the East Germans constructed the Berlin wall with impunity. Are we proposing to call Reserves now to cover capitulation or surrender in Cuba or in Berlin? Are we going to double our fist at home, while adopting a conciliatory attitude toward the Soviets every time they foment a crisis on some cold war front?

I DO NOT SEE that again imposing on civilians is the answer to the Cuban problem or a substitute to giving the American people the security they have a right to expect by eliminating an enemy ensconced right off our shores.

I noted that the other day the senior Senator from Minnesota Hubert H. Humphrey likened the presence of the Soviets in Cuba to our bases overseas. I want to correct the record on this. The whole free world was disarmed in the late Forties when the Communists were consolidating their eastern European empire. That led to the US draft law, that led to free world rearming and defensive alliances. That led friendly countries freely and willingly to grant us bases in their lands to help protect them from Soviet aggression.

In Cuba, a free people have been put in bondage by force and without elections. Tens and tens of thousands have fled the Castro bloodbath, prisons and tortures. The Russians and Red Chinese are in Cuba illegally, immorally and without the slightest right to be there. The difference between their position and ours should be apparent to free people everywhere.

Yes, Americans are perplexed about our foreign policy. Within the past few weeks we agreed to pull all our rockets out of England, and, I understand, we are about to pull them all out of France. This US unilateral nuclear disarming can be an invitation for attack upon us. It certainly endangers our fleet in the Mediterranean, which so long has acted as a major deterrent to Communist attack. Yet, while conducting nuclear disarming, we propose to call up civilians. Is General Maxwell Taylor responsible for these moves to throw away our modern weapons and use conventional forces against nuclear arms? Or is this part of Walter Rostow's elimination of our so-called first attack weapons.

Administration advisers have devised a plan for us to give away our Air Force, Navy, Marines and Army to the United Nations within 10 years. This past week, Secretary Freeman made the first move to carry out Harlan Cleveland's program for turning US foreign aid over to the UN for distribution. Is this offer to give away our armed forces the reason why we seem to have tucked somewhere our big Marine force and Air Force, Navy and Army?

We have today not a program of massive retaliation, but of massive appeasement. Our posture makes that of Chamberlain at Munich seem lionlike. The Senator from New York Kenneth B. Keating has expressed a valid concern that the "Soviet Union may want to put up Cuba and Berlin on the auction block together for a diplomatic deal that would make some of our most hardboiled negotiators blush."

I suggest we were held in higher esteem, and safer too, when we were a struggling nation, with self-respect and determination to protect ourselves than today when we are the most powerful nation in the world—and acting the most craven.

Last year, I supported the President's callup, but what has been our experience since that time? Reserve troops were called up without adequate preparation to receive them into the military establishment. They were inadequately equipped and frustrated, in most cases, by the failure to employ them in some important or significant effort.

While the callup of Reserves may have seemed a good manifestation of American toughness and determination at the time, it was negated by subsequent inaction or conciliatory gestures in response to Soviet pressures. The time has come for the Congress to recommend some resolute and decisive action to the President.

Reprints of this section are available: single copy, 15 cents; 15 for $1; 35 for $2; 125 for $5; 300 for $10; 1,000 for $20. Order by sction number and date of issue.

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Section Five
September 29, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS

Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

Repeat Contenders in Wisconsin

Schadeberg vs. Flynn

FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS Wisconsin's 1st Congressional District has been represented by conservative Republican Henry C. Schadeberg. Schadeberg, an ordained minister, went into the 1960 race a political novice. Hard work and good organization won him the GOP nomination over two well-known political pros. The same formula rewarded Schadeberg with a 10,000-vote margin over the then incumbent, Democrat Gerald T. Flynn. These two political opposites will again face each other in November of this year.

As a candidate in 1960, Schadeberg had a simple platform. He said, "The American dream and America's ideals are being compromised by creeping socialism. The Welfare State and socialism are merely steps on the way to a Soviet America." He promised, "I will do everything in my power to halt the advance of collectivism and return America to its tradition of freedom for the individual."

Schadeberg's record in the House of Representatives demonstrates that he meant every word he said. The *ACA-Index* rates him as 100 per cent in every voting category. He has actively supported reductions in Federal spending, cuts in foreign aid and favors local control of education. He has opposed, without compromise, all the schemes to make the Federal government more powerful and more centralized.

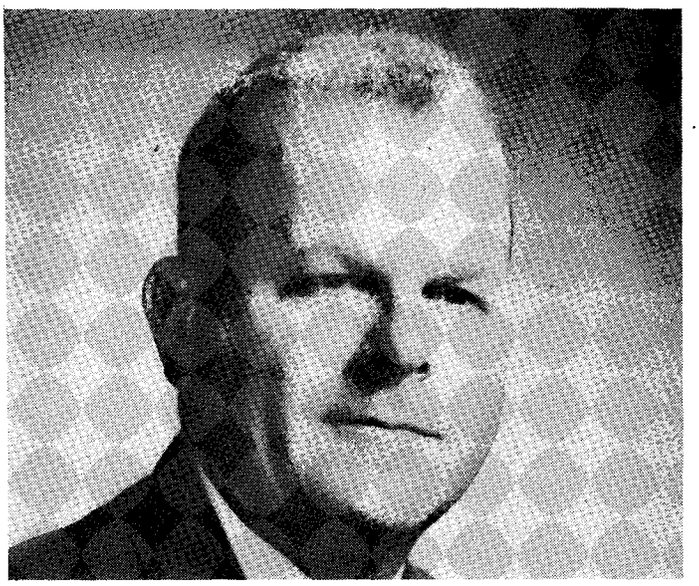
He has said, "Those who say my record is negative are wrong. They fail to realize that every new plan is not progress. They fail to appreciate that my vote represents a vote *for* free enterprise, *for* local responsibility, *for* the rights of the individual."

When Schadeberg came to Washington in January of 1961 to begin his term, he requested that he be assigned to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Assignment to this committee is often dangerous politically. The American Left-Wing considers the members of HCUA as personal enemies. Schadeberg has been no exception. For nearly two years he has been vilified and harangued in every possible way. His personal integrity, his philosophy, even his family, have not escaped the attack.

GERALD FLYNN, the man who is opposing Schadeberg again, was elected to Congress in 1958 after two unsuccessful attempts. To get elected, Flynn had tied himself irrevocably to left-wing labor bosses. The administrative assistant in his Capitol Hill office was Sam Rizzo, a former UAW organizer. Flynn voted down-the-line with the radical Left. He introduced some 60 different pieces of legislation, covering everything from the national debt to water lily eradication.

"Gerry" Flynn is a giant of a man—over 60 inches around the waist. He has a great problem with the clock; he can't seem to be on time . . . ever. Capitol Hill buffs tell stories of seeing Flynn, dressed in white tie and tails, running at top speed to catch a plane at Washington's National Airport. They say he resembled a huge penguin.

After Flynn's defeat by Schadeberg in 1960, labor decided it wanted no more of Flynn. So, the labor candidate this year was a young attorney, Jay Schwartz.



REPRESENTATIVE HENRY C. SCHADEBERG

The third contestant in the Democratic primary was a little-known woman from rural Walworth County. In winning the nomination, Flynn had to repudiate his former friends in the labor hierarchy.

The three Democrats had a brawling campaign. The district's newspapers gave them all a great deal of space. The candidates pounded the district from one end to the other. For all their work and publicity, their combined vote was 8,000 less than unopposed Schadeberg.

THE VOTERS of southern Wisconsin are hard-working individualists. They admire these traits in others, and demand it of their elected officials. This is true of the people whether they be farmers, professionals, factory workers or businessmen.

The campaign in Wisconsin's 1st District should be one of the most interesting in the nation. Flynn has the job of repairing the deep rents in his party. Many of them are of his own making. He must have the support of organized labor if he is going to be in the running at all. He and the labor leaders spent months attacking each other publicly. If they now sign a truce and join forces, their own statements about one another will supply Schadeberg supporters with enough political ammunition to run five campaigns.

Moreover, Schadeberg now has political experience. He is much better known than when he won in 1960. Flynn couldn't beat him then.

In the Schadeberg camp, things look much better. However, this may be a problem in itself. His large vote in the primary, plus the obvious splits in the Democratic machine, may result in overconfidence on the part of his supporters.

Schadeberg himself will have little time to spend in his district before the general election. Congress is still in session and is expected to remain in Washington until October. His supporters will have to fight their own overconfidence until adjournment.

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RACES of the Week

By WILLIAM SCHULZ

This article is the tenth in a special series, Races of the Week, a HUMAN EVENTS pre-election feature. For each week until Election Day, November 6, HUMAN EVENTS will offer a detailed analysis of key election contests from coast to coast.

Wisconsin's 5th District

Nelson vs. Reuss

MILWAUKEE DEMOCRAT Henry S. Reuss rose on the floor of the House April 17 to deny any connection with the House Liberal Project of Democrat Robert W. Kastenmeier.

A press release dated April 19, 1960, announcing his participation in the project was in error, said Reuss. The Wisconsin Congressman did, however, criticize the Republican attack upon the Liberal Project and its handiwork, *The Liberal Papers,* a controversial collection of surrender thought-pieces.

He indicated there was much to be said for some of the programs advocated within the covers of *The Liberal Papers.* Reuss, for example, commends Professor Quincy Wright, one of the contributors to the book, for urging the United States to show it is interested in " . . . breaking down nationalistic and ideological barriers to trade and facilitating the development of the world through the pacifying influence of international commerce."

Tom Nelson, a 32-year-old US Air Force veteran campaigning hard for Reuss' 5th Congressional District seat as a conservative Republican, takes Reuss to task for endorsing that statement.

NELSON

"I do not believe in breaking down 'ideological barriers to trade,' for increasing trade with Communist nations," says Nelson. "I do not believe in a special agency within the United Nations to control American trade, as suggested by Professor Wright.

"I do not believe, either, in support of President Kennedy's trade bill—as does Congressman Reuss. I cannot support a proposal that would put thousands out of work because of cheap foreign competition. We need sound tariff reduction that would safeguard American workers."

REPUBLICAN NELSON, making his first try for public office, has mounted an efficient, well-organized campaign to unseat Reuss, who now is in his fourth term.

He calls Reuss the "Rubber Stamp of Special Interests," cites his voting record, which has been called 100 per cent "liberally-orientated" by the Americans for Democratic Action and 100 per cent "pro-labor" by the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO. (Reuss' ACA voting record: 2.)

He hits Reuss for "spending your money on so-called depressed areas in other states—projects which take jobs from Milwaukee." He urges tax reform that would encourage investment and create jobs.

Reuss, a multi-millionaire by inheritance, won re-election in 1960 with 58 per cent of the vote. His victory margin was 33,788 votes. A careful, precinct-by-precinct analysis shows the 5th District to be essentially marginal. Republicans make up 45 per cent of the population.

A shift of only 8,000 votes of the 160,000 expected to be cast this fall will elect a Republican to Congress, say observers.

Nelson has thus far distributed more than 30,000 letters to shoppers at local shopping centers. His Women Incorporated for Nelson (WIN) plans 500 coffee hours.

The GOP candidate, a former president of the Milwaukee Young Republicans, has broken down the district into wards and villages and given each local leader a quota of votes to deliver in November. The system, used successfully in other areas, has helped GOP candidates increase their vote by anywhere from 5 to 20 per cent.

Wisconsin's 9th District

Danielson vs. Johnson

"I HOPE TO REACH every town, every village, every crossroads store in this district," says Dennis Danielson. "I want to meet farmers and workers, doctors, lawyers, even Indian chiefs."

Danielson, a youthful Eau Claire attorney, is running for Wisconsin's 9th District seat in Congress. Republicans are confident he will win.

DANIELSON

The incumbent is Democrat Lester R. Johnson, whose service began in 1953. He's a liberal with a voting record of only 10 per cent conservative, according to Americans for Constitutional Action.

Republicans base their optimism on results of Wisconsin's September 11 primary. Republican Danielson received 22,000 votes; Johnson, only 11,000. They contrast Danielson's two-for-one showing with that of Johnson and his GOP opponent in 1958, the last off-Presidential election year. Then each candidate received about 16,000 primary votes.

For several months before the primary, Danielson staged an all-out campaign. Last month he was a frequent visitor at country fairs and local festivals. He soon will begin a campaign tour that will take him into each of the 11 counties which make up northwest Wisconsin's 9th District.

A LARGE PERCENTAGE of the district's voters are dairy farmers. They are hampered by the bureaucratic red tape and petty regulations of the US Department of Agriculture.

Since some of these regulations had been declared unlawful by the courts, Johnson in June tried in the House Agriculture Committee—of which he is a member—to have them validated by law. His proposed amendment was defeated. Farmers are rankled that he tried to saddle them with more government controls.

Danielson heavily scores Johnson's left-wing voting record. The Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO has classified Johnson as 100 per cent "pro-labor."

In the first session, 87th Congress, Johnson voted for such New Frontier proposals as area redevelopment, higher minimum wages, "packing" of the House Rules Committee, Federal housing and Federal aid to education.

Republican Danielson points particularly to Johnson's voting in support of aid to Communist nations. Danielson declares this country cannot afford to "subsidize those who aim for our destruction."

OFFICIAL RECORDS of the Wisconsin Secretary of State show that Johnson received financial contributions from the following organizations in 1960:

Railway Labor's Political League, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Wisconsin State AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, Amalgamated Political Education Committee, Machinists' Non-Partisan Committee, United Steelworkers and the Trainmen's Political Action League.

With this solid labor backing in 1960, Democrat Johnson rolled to a victory of 17,199 votes over his Republican opponent. At the same time, however, Richard M. Nixon carried the district by 11,957 votes.

Danielson, a former member of the State Legislature, thinks it's about time voters of the district returned Johnson, a 61-year-old Black River Falls attorney, to private law practice.

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Section Six
September 29, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
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Teacher's Widow vs. Mr. Millionaire

What kind of silly reasoning—asks Mrs. Wheeler—is it to believe that if HUMAN EVENTS can make a profit, it is performing a worthwhile service to the American people, but if HUMAN EVENTS shows a loss, it should cease publication no matter how much good it is doing to save America?

By MRS. EDNA MARY WHEELER

Enclosed find $25 for your Sustaining Fund from an elderly widow. I expected to send $10. The extra $15 is sent because I was at a recent social affair in Los Angeles and heard a millionaire telling other businessmen that HUMAN EVENTS had no right to exist if it could not make a profit. I was shocked to see his listeners nodding their heads in agreement!

My husband, who died 30 years ago, was an economics teacher who glorified businessmen as the men who made America great. I wish he were alive to answer those businessmen.

He taught that the opportunity to make UNRESTRICTED PROFITS was the mainspring of American progress. In some countries, he pointed out, profits of the most enterprising were held down by legally enforcible cartel agreements. In many parts of the world, governments fixed prices so the more efficient could not increase their profits by underselling the less efficient. But my husband did not set up the foolish standard that a person or corporation offering a service must show a profit or close up.

Thinking in these terms, I told those businessmen at that social affair that *The National Review* does not make a profit. Mr. William Buckley defended his appeals for money with the argument that *National Review* is an educational institution and educational institutions have to be subsidized. I asked: Did he think Mr. Buckley should go out of business?

"Yes!" was the answer "if he cannot show a profit." The businessman added that HUMAN EVENTS could make a profit if it printed only four pages and if it couldn't make a profit with four pages, it should quit.

According to this reasoning, if HUMAN EVENTS can make a profit it is a worthwhile service to the American people. If HUMAN EVENTS shows a loss, it should cease publication, no matter how much it is doing to save America.

What kind of silly reasoning is this?

Maybe what is wrong with the United States of America is that there are too many businessmen who can't understand that everything in life is not a matter of making a profit.

Yesterday I went to the public library to look up an article I read many years ago in *Harper's* magazine. It told about a New York dentist who wrote a book named *Social Interpretation of History*. Nobody would publish it so—foolishly, according to the reasoning of some millionaires—he paid for the printing of a thousand copies. The dentist could not sell any copies; therefore, I imagine that my business friends would say that he should have destroyed them all, because, as a business venture, the book was a total failure. And why should anyone write a book if it isn't intended to bring a profit? Anyway, some copies of the book ended up in a second-hand store; however it happened, one copy got into the hands of Sun Yat-sen, head of the government of China. Sun Yat-sen at that moment was planning to make China a Communist country. He read the book and turned against communism. Because of his reading of that book, China did not become a Communist country until 1948 or 1949. [This story about Dr. Maurice William was told in a HUMAN EVENTS article Nov. 3, 1961: "A Chinese Student Mailed A Book."]

Mr. Millionaire would not understand a story like that. The dentist should not have paid for printing a book that every publisher who read his manuscript felt sure would lose money. They turned out to be right. And HUMAN EVENTS should not print any more four page leaflets that will show a profit.

A HUMAN EVENTS with more pages than will show a profit should not be allowed to exist, says my business friend, even though there may be thousands of people like me who will send you our little mite to help pay the losses. Print no more than four pages no matter how valuable the information in all the extra sections.

This kind of thinking, deciding how other people shall spend or give away their money, seems to me to violate the conservative principle that each of us should have the right to make up our own mind. If some people want to make a donation every year to HUMAN EVENTS so it will print more pages in every issue, why can't we do it?

My husband would not have rated very high with the businessmen at that party. He never made $4,000 in any one year even though he worked at two jobs some of the time. We raised four boys and a girl, putting them through high school and the four boys put themselves through college.

My husband always saved 10 per cent of his earnings. He left me a home and savings enough to have provided for me if there had been no inflation. However, my five children each send me a little remittance each month so I get along.

I "can't afford" a gift of $25 to HUMAN EVENTS but with businessmen thinking like those I have told you about, I must think of my children and grandchildren. When I think of them, I cannot afford NOT to send you $25 now. I will send you $25 every year if you need it.

People like me need HUMAN EVENTS. We read it all. Businessmen read very little of it and they seem to think that nobody should read more than they do.

People like me who care for our children and grandchildren care for HUMAN EVENTS and you can depend upon us; we will send you the money you need. I am sure of it.

The millionaire says that HUMAN EVENTS man-

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agers can't be very good businessmen. Maybe you are not, but I know you are needed and I am going to help. Please don't raise your subscription price. I want people with small incomes like mine to read it.

We live for the principles stated in HUMAN EVENTS. The millionaire I write about lives for profits and he can't think about anything else.

I believe my husband, if he were now living, would be saying that in most years, businessmen are more important than writers and editors.

But in 1962, 1963 and 1964, I believe he would be saying that the most important people in America are people like Mr. Frank Hanighen and the people who write for HUMAN EVENTS.

I heard Comrade Khrushchev say on the radio a couple years ago that when the time came that Communists would be hanging businessmen, there would be businessmen bidding for the profits to be made by selling the rope. Mr. Khrushchev is talking about the foolish businessmen who say HUMAN EVENTS should be hanged if it cannot make a profit.

HUMAN EVENTS Comment on Mrs. Wheeler's Letter

AS THIS SECTION goes to press, we have received $78,464 of the $100,000 being sought for our Sustaining Fund. If reader response continues, the balance appears likely to come in before the end of the year.

The purpose of the Sustaining Fund is to buy time to make the adjustments and changes needed to create a self-sustaining operation at the earliest possible moment. Together with publications specialists, we are evaluating the suggestions and messages received from 13,000 readers. We hope to have our plans completed by early 1963.

During the past few weeks, we have printed a variety of opinions from our readers. Mrs. Edna Mary Wheeler's letter printed on the other side of this page represents a widely-held point of view. Her attitude is that factors other than profit should be considered in assessing the value of a publication like HUMAN EVENTS. Left-wing publications which have done so much during the last 50 years to promote socialism, New Dealism and New Frontierism have never faced the curious inhibition that "if a publication fighting for a set of principles cannot make a profit, it should go out of business." Liberals take it for granted that the goal, to "make America over," is worth the cost.

BEFORE GOING FURTHER, let us say that the management of HUMAN EVENTS has no appetite for fund-raising drives. We hope the drive now in its final weeks is our last.

We are as much opposed to the solicitation of donations as are the businessmen quoted in Mrs. Wheeler's letter—*THOUGH FOR ENTIRELY DIFFERENT REASONS.* While we would not hesitate to ask for a Sustaining Fund if it should be necessary for survival, nevertheless, if at all possible, we want HUMAN EVENTS to operate in the black as a means of insuring independence of judgment. In a period when the Kennedy Administration does not hesitate to resort to intimidation, coercion and bribery, a publication devoted to criticism of the current scene must be free from outside controls.

The thousands of letters accompanying the ballots strengthen this opinion. Even readers who promise to send us an annual contribution if required urge us to make such a plea only as a last resort. We agree.

What Readers Want

If it were possible to write a composite letter representing majority opinion among our readers, it would, we believe, say something like this:

- Sell advertising as an important source of additional revenue—but don't allow advertisers to influence your opinions.
- Raise your price if you have to, but we hope you won't have to. We want you to increase, not decrease, your circulation.
- Get on the newsstands, get on the newsstands, get on the newsstands. This is a continuous refrain. Reason: "So hundreds of thousands who have never heard of HUMAN EVENTS will see it; some will become politically active conservatives."
- Change to magazine style or to the *Parade* or *This Week* Sunday supplement size if worthwhile savings can thus be made.
- Practice every possible economy. Print on a cheaper paper stock if need be.
- Keep the terse thumbnail provocative news section so busy readers can keep informed. *But don't deny the analysis of issues in depth to those of us on the firing line.*

Those who look to HUMAN EVENTS as a Conservative's Guide to Political Action want all the ammunition we now publish and more, especially about the particular issues on which they are fighting. They say: Give us more "How to do it"—especially successful case histories. They add, give us more, more, more VOTING RECORDS.

However, even these persons often say: Print fewer pages if you can't break even on the present 16 to 20 pages.

Clergymen Respond

The most inspiring group of contributors to our Sustaining Fund has proved to be clergymen. MORE THAN 500 HAVE SENT GIFTS: mostly one and two dollars.

A typical letter:

"Every Christmas a parishioner gives me a subscription to HUMAN EVENTS. The one dollar enclosed isn't much, but it is my tribute to HUMAN EVENTS which preaches the high moral principles now disregarded in public affairs."

The surprising response to our fund-raising drive from conservative-minded clergymen is fresh evidence of the revolt going on in the churches against the liberal doctrine: "The end (strengthening the New Frontier's hold upon the American people) justifies the means—any means; no matter how evil."

This week, as previously, we give you more typical letters from readers.

* * *

Note: A full report on the results of the balloting will be sent in a few weeks to all persons who sent in their ballots.

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"You're Doing A Fine Job"

PORTLAND, ORE.—(1) Make HUMAN EVENTS available to anyone—everyone—where they can be seen, purchased and read. (2) Don't get carried away and give up the four-page summary—I'm just as busy as the next guy. (3) You're doing a fine job but I would never have heard of you if it had not been for a rookie friend of mine who convinced me that my dollar would be well spent. Incidentally, my HUMAN EVENTS hits four families. It may be costing you, but you cannot say I'm not spreading the word.

—Raymond M. Hare.

"Not One Feature That Can Be Spared"

LEEDS, N. Y.—Reader's Digest was already in magazine form but decided to solicit advertising rather than raise prices. As a result, at least partially, its circulation has grown tremendously when they might have "priced themselves out of the market." HUMAN EVENTS should strive continually to reach more people. All conservatives need its ammunition, but few of us are articulate enough to put our case as succinctly as HUMAN EVENTS does—and there is not one feature that can be spared!

—Nancy Pfau.

"Magazine Format by All Means"

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Magazine format by all means. HUMAN EVENTS should be placed in position to familiarize the public with the "goings on" in Washington and elsewhere. We need to get the message across to the people that they must work hard and know how to combat this creeping menace to all. HUMAN EVENTS in magazine form can do a great job.

—Mrs. R. Cooper.

Don't Depend on Gifts

KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Please retain the philosophical sections in quality and quantity; I don't care whether they come bound together, magazine style, or separate as at present. These sections are absolutely necessary in our precinct work and help keep our spirits high even in the face of the entrenched Democratic organization. It would be silly for an organization which is pushing sound government finance to go into deficit spending and/or depend on gifts, no matter how "noble" the cause.

—Robert H. Towell.

Favors Magazine Format

HOLLAND, MICH.—I suggest you change to a magazine format, as I believe it will give HUMAN EVENTS a much larger coverage over the entire country and will reduce production costs. You should not experience any difficulty in obtaining sufficient advertising for this type of issue. If this plan does not work out, would it be possible to have two lists of subscribers? One list would be a four- or eight-page issue at the present price of $12.50. The other list would contain the present report of 16 pages at a higher subscription price. However, we must keep HUMAN EVENTS in business by all means, and I am enclosing my gift check for $10 to help in some small way.

—E. H. Post.

Reads the Four Pages Plus One Article

GLENSIDE, PA.—My vote is for No. 1 or 4a, for I think it best that HUMAN EVENTS be self-sufficient and not dependent on gifts or certainly a price increase. Very often, I do not read all of the supplements or the main philosophical article, but always all of the rest. I like the prospect, however, of introducing HUMAN EVENTS to more people through newsstand sales. Thank you for this opportunity to submit suggestions.

—Edward D. Gates.

The "Four Vital Questions" asked readers to choose from four choices:

1. Changing the HUMAN EVENTS format to magazine-style, enabling it to carry advertising and to be sold on newsstands. (Reprints of popular articles would still be available, printed exactly like present-sized reprints.)
2. The present 16 to 20 pages of HUMAN EVENTS, published in the present format but increasing subscription price sufficiently for HUMAN EVENTS to become self-sustaining.
3. Continuing 16 to 20 pages in the present format at the present price, making up the deficit with an annual drive for $150,000 to $200,000.

4a. Cut back to eight pages.

4b. Print only the four-page news section. Omit the rest.

Ads Hard to Get

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.—Getting ads from even the best-intentioned guys on our side is murder. A few years ago, I asked the head of one of America's biggest firms why they wouldn't advertise in *The National Review*. His answer: "I'd love to. But here's what happens. If we advertise in *The Reporter*, nobody objects. The minute we advertise in a small, right-wing sheet, half-a-dozen of our own directors will object that we're being 'controversial' and hurting our business." To get personal, I received about 200 fan letters on my piece on Joe McCarthy: 150 from readers of the 25 papers in which it appeared [total circulation: about 3.5 million] and a surprising 50 from people who read the reprint in HUMAN EVENTS (January 6, 1962).

—Los Angeles Times Columnist Morrie Ryskind.

"How About Sustaining Members?"

SAN MARINO, CALIF.—I like the present size because it files easily in the filing cabinet; also, I can pass individual articles on to friends without cutting up a larger sheet. Can't advertisers participate by advertising fillers—*i. e.*, full-size sheets of advertising? How about sustaining members—*i. e.*, companies who would donate $100, $500, $1,000 to be listed on a sustaining members' sheet? Then urge readers to patronize these sustaining members and write letters to the companies to show their appreciation.

—George McDonald.

"Hate to See It Change"

DALLAS, TEXAS—HUMAN EVENTS is wonderful in its present form. However, I believe it is *vital* that it reach more people. If a change is necessary in order to do this, then I think you should sell advertising in order to get it before the public. But I do hate to see it change.

—Mrs. W. Doyle Miller.

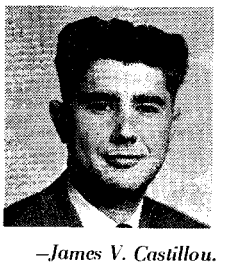
"Whichever Way You Go, We'll Be There"

DALLAS, TEXAS—Whichever way you go, we'll be there. HUMAN EVENTS serves to keep sanity uppermost in all we read these days.

—Peggy McDonald.

Sees Drawbacks to No. 1

GILROY, CALIF.—While plan No. 1 appears most suited economically to meet your problem, I feel that the effectiveness of subscribers who mail individual pages to possibly interested persons would be seriously impaired.



—James V. Castillou.

"I Virtually 'Drop Everything' and Read It"

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—I might state that when my HUMAN EVENTS comes to my desk, I virtually "drop everything" and read it through quickly—returning later to digest more carefully those sections in which I find I have special interest. All sections of each issue are passed on to others, who, in turn, pass them on to still others. In my public speaking and film-showing, a question I frequently ask is: "What do you consider the best source of information for knowledge and facts on communism and socialism?" If HUMAN EVENTS is not the first source, it is sure to be second or third—and when I mention HUMAN EVENTS, I suggest that the audience note the address (which I repeat), and that they slip a $1 bill into an envelope and send for a five weeks' trial subscription. I say that I will pay back the dollar if the trial subscriber, *at his own decision*, feels that he has not received his money's worth.

—Kenneth D. Robertson, Jr.

Increased Circulation "A Real Service"

JESSUP, MD.—If HUMAN EVENTS could reach more people by being published in a magazine format, without "watering down" the type of truthful and incisive coverage I have been used to, this would be a real service to the country.

—The Rev. H. Ira Conley.

"Keep the News Section Intact"

ENGLAND, ARK.—I would like to suggest that if you do change to the magazine style that you keep the news section intact and complete on a page or group of pages so that they may be removed and filed.

—Carroll C. Leonard, Jr.

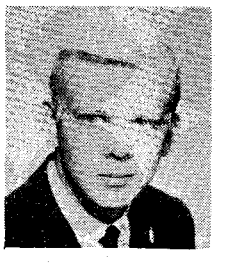
"We Need to Be Needled Constantly"

REISTERTOWN, MD.—I have voted for a magazine-style HUMAN EVENTS with certain definite reservations. I'm sure you won't, but please don't forsake your political *action* theme; we need to be needled constantly.

—Cynthia Taylor.

Keep Present Format

DES PLAINES, ILL.—I would prefer HUMAN EVENTS keep its present format. I find it convenient to pass on to friends and fellow students who will usually read "just a single page" much quicker than a formidable magazine of political comment. I also find many friends have never returned a page from HUMAN EVENTS because it was passed along to others. Whatever way is voted upon is secondary. Please keep HUMAN EVENTS in print by all means. Please continue in your great work and persevere till my young generation of Christian individualists can "Make the world safe from pragmatic atheists."



—Peter J. Fugiel, Jr.

Would Have to Drop It If Price Rises

RICHMOND, CALIF.—I voted for No. 1. If it became necessary to raise the price of HUMAN EVENTS, I would have to discontinue my subscription and I would hate to have to do that. I look forward to my copy each week.

—A. M. Mason.

Cut Down and Charge the Same

BAY CITY, TEXAS—I have voted for the 4b item because the average businessman does not have time to read all of the printed matter you now send out, although it is all good, and by cutting down this way and charging the same you should be able to make ends meet.

—A. H. Wadsworth, Sr.

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Reach More Readers

SALEM, ORE.–Summing up the problem of HUMAN EVENTS, which you outline so well, it appears to be two-fold: 1. *To reach more readers.* This we know to be vital and many of us have tried to help by sending at least a few gift subscriptions each Christmas or oftener. Many of us, I am sure, are pleased to know that the problem revolves around a tremendous increase in subscriptions rather than the reverse. 2. *To make a profit.* Those of us who believe in our basic, fundamental form of government also believe it to be essential that a business make a profit. Your readers believe in the private enterprise system and they want you to make a profit. I, for one, would hope that it would not be necessary to "subsidize" your excellent publication through gifts. This is simply a matter of principle.

–Sid A. Boise.

Don't Deprive Women of "Ammunition"

RICHMOND, VA.–I like the magazine idea for two reasons: it would reach more people and it might wake up more businessmen to be more responsible for how their advertising *money* is spent. I boycott all products sponsoring left-wing programs and write the manufacturer saying so. Thanks for recognizing the efforts of one "talking" woman and *please* do not deprive us of one single word of "ammunition." Don't change *any* of the contents, please. All three of my political groups are peopled mainly by those of us in our 30's and we're struggling. I hope you can keep HUMAN EVENTS in our price range and low enough to attract "on-the-fencers." God Bless You!

–Mrs. Robert M. Blanton.

Print Four Pages Only

MALDEN, MASS.–I read HUMAN EVENTS with intense interest and find every page filled with timely news events and comments. However, I do find it difficult to allot the time necessary to read over and digest the contents of the full issue as presently published. So, I voted yes to question 4b for personal reasons only.

–John R. Anthony.

Prefer No Price Increase

DANVILLE, ILL.–I prefer not seeing you raise the subscription price. I am hard pressed to scrape up the present price. I believe the magazine format would have some advantages, if done properly, by being more eye-catching in reading rooms. I hope a solution can be worked out so that fund-raising drives can be avoided.

–Ralph A. Hume.

Under No Circumstances Reduce Contents

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.–Under no circumstances would I favor reducing the contents of the paper, and it is not desirable to divert attention periodically to make drives for gifts. If the change of format to magazine style, the use of advertising and selling on newsstands would not jeopardize the freedom and independence of HUMAN EVENTS, I think it would be the best course. Otherwise, I would be in favor of an increase in subscription prices. The work which is being done by HUMAN EVENTS for its readers is so important that some sacrifices are well-worthwhile.

–Ruth A. Steiger.

Would Be Glad to Advertise

PLYMOUTH, MICH.–I feel that it would be a worthwhile experiment to try No. 1 and come out with a decent-looking magazine. Getting it on the newsstands would be an attempt at getting to the people who need to be influenced or converted to the free enterprise system. I suspect that many of your present readers already understand and agree with your news report and opinions, but this is not going to really help us get at a great majority who only get their regular union paper from their union leaders or the newsstand. LET'S GET IN THERE AND COMPETE. As a small businessman employing seven people and handling office supplies and printing, I would be glad to have your paper on a newsstand for our customers to buy. They see our HUMAN EVENTS now but can't afford the current subscription rate. If your ads would not be too costly or you have some type of sectional or regional advertisements section, we would be happy to contribute.

–Carl Pursell.

Keep Up the Good Work

VINCENNES, IND.–Words fail me to express my thanks for HUMAN EVENTS. My only regret it that I am financially unable to give support; but, if God wills it, some day I assure you that I will. I have been raising a family of five children on the same salary since 1958. This, in the light of the constantly rising cost of living, has caused me many headaches to say the least. However, I do wish to express my thanks for HUMAN EVENTS, and my prayer will be that somehow, you will be able to continue. May we all pray and work to preserve our freedoms. I personally fear that many ministers are being controlled by politics, and thus "water down" the true gospel of Jesus Christ.

–The Rev. M. L. Bolton.

Present Format Very Desirable

SPRING ARBOR, MICH.–My personal preference is that the present format be continued because: (1) it is a convenient size to put in your pocket to read in spare moments and to hand especially timely and appropriate articles to others; (2) it is easy to appropriately file especially meaningful sections systematically; (3) significant reprints are readily obtained of certain sections and easily inserted in a regular envelope for mailing to others. I have voted in favor of your first alternative because: (1) it would make the material more readily available to many more readers; (2) the change in format and addition of advertising would be of economic assistance in balancing the operating budget. The fine work being done by HUMAN EVENTS is very much needed and greatly appreciated.

–Kenneth Beardslee.

In Addition, A Newsprint Edition

RUSK, TEXAS–Might it not be possible (in addition to the subscription and newsstand edition) to work out arrangements for publication of a newsprint edition–with perhaps additional advertisements–to be issued with the Sunday editions of conservative newspapers? This issue would, of course, appear a few days later than your magazine edition, but mats could be made from the original type. The same size magazine on newsprint paper would be no more cumbersome than is *Parade, This Week, etc.*

–H. O. Guenzel.

Retain Four-Page Capsule

DALLAS, TEXAS–My vote preference is with a clear understanding that the present policies of expressing the conservative viewpoint will be maintained. I don't want to see some advertiser responsible for the watering down of this punch. Please retain the four-page capsule!

–A. Cecil Lawler, Jr.

"I Want HUMAN EVENTS in Magazine Style"

SHELTON, WASH.–I want HUMAN EVENTS in magazine style, with enough advertising to support it. I prefer pocket size, with good clear print, so that it can be carried easily and be read on street cars and buses without too much eyestrain. Both the pocket-carrying and the bus-reading would help advertise it.

–Beth Johnson.

Keep the Present Editorial Policy

BATON ROUGE, LA.–Under no conditions do I, as a reader, want to see the editorial policies of HUMAN EVENTS changed. If changing to a magazine format with accompanying advertising and being sold on newsstands would reach more readers who might become conservatives, then this looks like the most logical approach.

–Mrs. Frank E. Jordan.

Doesn't Want Fewer Pages

CINCINNATI, OHIO–I believe that you would definitely lose quite a lot of your appeal if you changed from your present policy of printing 16 to 18 pages. The supplements to your news sections provide information generally not found anywhere else, and I urge you to keep them up.

–Millard Romaine.

Abandon Present Format

GROSSE POINT SHORES, MICH.–I have far more than an ordinary interest in HUMAN EVENTS. I pay for subscriptions for my three married children and others. I talk about it to friends, quote from your material and endeavor to get others to subscribe. I have voted for the change to magazine style because I believe it is in your interest to be self-supporting and to make a profit rather than to be subsidized. You should definitely abandon the multi-leaflet format. It's not only more costly but very inconvenient. I believe most of your readers are interested in most of your articles or selections but why not have them all in *one* leaflet or magazine. With good use of headings and subheads, an open style with fairly-large, readable type, you will get more readership and more subscriptions. Good contemporary political cartoons add interest and should be used in as many pages as possible–not concentrated.

–Ross Roy.

"We Need HUMAN EVENTS Very Much"

GRAND ISLE, LA.–I have always thought that we believers in capitalism should use capitalistic methods. I think that you should use advertising, sell on newsstands and make HUMAN EVENTS pay for itself. We need HUMAN EVENTS very much. I sincerely hope you can continue to give us more information with which to fight the Socialists.

–J. E. Vause.

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